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The Washington Times

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THE TIMES WANT ADS

NUMBER 3876

WASHINGTON, FRIDAY EVENING, JANUARY 20, 1905.

PRICE ONE CENT.

SENATOR SMOOT ASSERTS RIGHT TO HIS OFFICE

On the Stand Today He Denies Existence of Oath of Vengeance, and Disavows Political Dictation of Mormon Hierarchy.

ENDOWMENT OATH WAS FRAMED BY SMITH BEFORE HIS DEATH

Admits Asking the Presidency Whether They Had Any Objection to His Candidacy and Securing Leave of Absence.

"NOT THE BUSINESS OF THE CHURCH."

"As a Senator I would vote just the way that I thought was the best for this country. It is not the business of the church how I vote, and I would not submit to any such dictation. I never heard of anything of the kind."—Senator Reed Smoot.

Senator Reed Smoot took the stand in his own behalf this morning, at the investigation into his right to hold his seat as Utah's representative in the Senate. His appearance as a witness at this time was rather unexpected. Only three members of the Senate Committee on Privileges and Elections, which is conducting the inquiry—Chairman Burrows and Senators Knox and Overman—were present this morning, when Attorney Vancott announced that owing to the non-appearance of other witnesses for the defense, Mr. Smoot would take the stand at once. Mr. Burrows hurriedly sent for the absent committee men, suspending the session until they could arrive. Senators Foraker, Dillingham, Hopkins, Pettus and Dubois soon appeared, and Senator Smoot was sworn. He stated that he was born in Salt Lake, January 10, 1862, of Abram O. and Annie K. Smoot, both Mormons and the latter a plural wife. He was married September 17, 1884, in the temple at Logan to Alpha M. Smoot, by whom he had six children. He had had no other wife and had cohabited with no other woman. When eighteen years old, he took the endowment ceremony at his father's urgent request. He had never taken it since and could not, if he would, give the details.

Denies Vengeance Oath.
Mr. Smoot denied that there was anything in the endowment house obligations about vengeance and was surprised that such a statement should have been made, as Joseph Smith formulated the obligation and it had never been changed and Smith would hardly call for vengeance on account of his death when he was still alive.

Mr. Smoot said he moved to Provo in 1872, where he had lived ever since. He was counselor to President Smith for five years and in 1900 he became an apostle. "I took no oath as such," he declared, "and when I later took the oath as United States Senator there had been nothing in my past to hamper my work here."

Up to 1884 he had regarded himself a Democrat like his father, who came from Kentucky. Reading and thinking had converted him to Republicanism. The Senator then gave in detail his political history up to the time of his election as Senator.

His Friends Mostly Gentiles.
He was consulted as far back as 1898 as a possible candidate for either governor or United States Senator, said the witness. His friends were mostly Gentiles, and he answered that he thought he ought first to get his home county into Republican lines before he ran for so high an office.

In 1893 only 15,000 Republican votes were cast in the whole State. There were more in 1898, and still more in 1900, but the prospects were then so poor that prior to the election there were no Republican candidates for Senator. Afterward there were many. His own name was put forward, but he had previously announced that he would not run.

Secured Leave of Absence.
Early in 1902, he continued, he decided that he would be a candidate, and in May he so announced at a public meeting. Prior to that he asked the presidency of the church if they had any objections to his candidacy and for a leave of absence that would be so definite that as Senator the church could not interfere with his duties as such. Permission was given the 1st of May. He visited the office in person and

MR. BRYAN HERE CONFERRING WITH PARTY FRIENDS

Declares Rebate Bill Theft of Democratic Thunder.

MAY VISIT ROOSEVELT

Does Not Think Reorganization of Democracy Needed.

William Jennings Bryan, fresh from his recent conferences and interviews in Indianapolis with Thomas Taggart, chairman of the Democratic National Committee, is in Washington, stopping at the Metropolitan Hotel, where he arrived last evening.

To several Democratic representatives with whom he has talked, Mr. Bryan reiterated his recently expressed views of Democracy's needs. He believes the party requires no reorganization, but only an unqualified return to the radical position it occupied in the campaign preceding 1904.

Mr. Bryan is understood to have in mind the sounding of his friends in Congress on the methods of bringing about this return. Many Democratic Representatives and several Senators are his warm friends and supporters. Bryan is said to have received assurances that his strength as a national standard bearer is unimpaired, and his return to leadership will be heartily welcomed throughout the ranks of the party.

Not Voted for as Apostle.
"No man or woman that lives," he asserted, "can say that I came to him and asked him to vote for me as a Mormon or apostle."

In answer to another question, he said: "As a Senator I would vote just the way that I thought was the best for this country. It is not the business of the church how I vote, and I would not submit to any such dictation. I never heard of anything of the kind."

Mr. Smoot said that he knew President Smith had several wives, but did not know his relations with them until he read Smith's testimony, and learned that children had been born of his plural wives since 1880. At the time of the manifesto there was an indefinite understanding between Gentiles and Mormons that the existing cases of polygamy were not to be disturbed and the practice allowed to die. At no meeting of the apostles had the subject been discussed or anything done.

May See President.
It is possible the former "peerless leader" will call on President Roosevelt. Mr. Bryan has recently complimented the President on his tariff and commerce views and may pay him a visit to tell him these things in person.

Mr. Bryan was found this morning in the barber shop of the hotel, stretched out in a chair with his face covered with lather.

"My visit has no political significance," he said between sweeps of the razor. "I was coming East anyway and always like to visit Washington during a session of Congress to keep in touch with the members."

What do you think of President Roosevelt's position on the question of freight rates should be left to the Interstate Commerce Commission, and a revision of the tariff? he was asked.

"Stealing Our Thunder."
"The Republicans," he replied, "are stealing our thunder. Now if they would steal our lightning as well, they might accomplish something. The question of the proper regulation of freight rates and the enlargement of the power of the Interstate Commerce Commission is strictly a Democratic position. It has been our doctrine. If we are not in a position to accomplish it, the Republicans should. I believe the regulation of freight rates should be left to the Interstate Commerce Commission. I do not care to discuss the details of the question. In the tariff, however, you know that I am a tariff reformer."

While here Mr. Bryan will talk with the leading Democrats, and get their views on pending questions, also on the future principles and policies of the party. He does not regard a reorganization of the party necessary, but he does believe that it should take a firm and radical stand to win.

He Is Undecided.
"Will you visit the White House while here?" was asked.

"I am not sure about that yet," replied Mr. Bryan. "I will only be here today and tomorrow."

Mr. Bryan was in the lobby of the house for an hour this afternoon, and while there held quite a reception, shaking hands and talking with most of the Democratic members and not a few Republicans. He also had a short talk with the Speaker.

BRYAN CALLS TO SEE GARFIELD

Intent upon studying the case the Department of Commerce and Labor has been preparing against the beef and other trusts, William Jennings Bryan called at the department this morning and spent several hours going over reports and papers generally.

Mr. Bryan first asked to see Commissioner of Corporations Garfield, but learning that the latter had gone out of the city until tomorrow, Mr. Bryan had a talk with Assistant Secretary Lawrence O. Murray.

Secretary Metcalf had gone to the cabinet meeting before Mr. Bryan reached the department. When asked as to what he intended to do with the facts obtained, Mr. Bryan said that he would use them in addresses and articles. He said the work of the commissioner had been efficient, and that he would not be surprised if the department, working with the Department of Justice, would break up the trust.

TUCKER WILL RECOVER FROM SERIOUS FALL

Injuries Were Thought to Have Been Fatal—Skull Fractured and Many Abrasions Sustained.

Christopher Tucker, the carpenter who fell from a scaffold yesterday while at work on the new addition to Georgetown University, will recover from the injuries sustained.

Yesterday it was thought that he would die. He fell a distance of about forty feet, and remained in an unconscious condition for several hours.

He sustained a slight fracture of the skull, a number of cuts and bruises about the head and body, and an injury to his right arm and leg.

THE MAN FROM NEBRASKA



WILLIAM JENNINGS BRYAN.
Likes to Visit Washington and Keep in Touch With the Members of Congress.

WORKINGMEN JOIN STRIKERS' PARADE TO CZAR'S PALACE

State Printers and Factory Hands Forced to Unite in Demonstration—Small Shop Owners Close Up.

RULERS AND EXALTED ONES WHO HAVE DIED BY ASSASSINATION

- 1501—Russia—Czar Paul.
- 1812—England—Premier Percival.
- 1820—France—Duc de Berri.
- 1848—Italy—Count Rossi.
- 1854—Italy—Duke of Parma.
- 1857—France—Archbishop Sibour, of Paris.
- 1860—Montenegro—Prince Daniel.
- 1865—United States—President Lincoln.
- 1868—Serbia—Prince Michael.
- 1870—Spain—Marshal Prim.
- 1871—France—Archbishop Darboy, of Paris.
- 1872—India—Governor-General Mayo.
- 1876—Turkey—The Sultan, Abdul Aziz, and several ministers.
- 1876—Turkey—Mehemet Ali Pacha.
- 1881—Russia—Czar Alexander II.
- 1881—United States—President Garfield.
- 1882—Ireland—Lord Cavendish and Secretary Burke.
- 1887—France—Former Premier Jules Ferry.
- 1894—France—President Carnot.
- 1895—Bulgaria—Former Premier Stamboloff.
- 1896—Persia—The Shah.
- 1897—Spain—Premier Canovas.
- 1897—Uruguay—President Borda Idarte.
- 1898—Austria—Empress Elizabeth.
- 1899—Haiti—President Heruux.
- 1900—Italy—King Humbert.
- 1901—United States—President McKinley.
- 1902—Russia—Prince Obolenski, governor of Kharkoff.
- 1903—Serbia—King Alexander.
- Queen Draga.
- 1904—Russia—Count Bobrikoff, governor of Finland.
- Von Plehve, minister of interior.

Attempts That Have Failed in Russia

- 1866—Czar Alexander II.
- 1867—Czar Alexander II.
- 1879—Czar Alexander II.
- 1880—Czar Alexander II.
- Gen. Boris Melnikoff.
- 1881—Czar Alexander II.
- 1885—Estrup.
- 1887—Czar Alexander III.
- 1888—Czar Alexander III.
- 1899—Estrup.

ST. PETERSBURG, Jan. 20.—The striking workmen, their ranks swelled by a great number of sympathizers, have begun marching. The masters again declared they would not concede the strikers' demands and at once processions began to form.

As the afternoon progressed the strikers became more bold. They broke into several factories and the state printing works, connected with the Academy of Science, and forced the workers there to join them.

Join the Strikers.
The police advised the manager to allow the printers to join in the strike, in order to prevent a disturbance. The strikers, emboldened by this success, marched on other printing shops, forcing the workers there to quit.

A force of strikers also marched toward the Vassilostrov district, compelling all the owners of workshops and small storekeepers to close their establishments.

The strike has spread to the spinning trade. The employees of the Sangalli and Kollnubn spinning mills this morning quit work.

Trouble Anticipated.
Similar demonstrations are reported from other cities. It is feared, should the parading continue, some of the brands among the strikers will precipitate trouble.

Troops have been sent to the Putloff Works to protect them.

All prospects of an immediate settlement of the great strike among the ship-

BUILDERS' BILL BADLY MANGLED BY OPPOSITION

Objection Found to It by All But Two Speakers at the Hearing Today Before the District Commissioners.

SUBSTITUTE BILL OFFERED ELIMINATES EXAMINATIONS

Objectors Demand Another Hearing to Consider New Measure—Are Not Prepared to Discuss It Without Deliberation.

ARGUMENTS ADVANCED TODAY AGAINST THE BUILDERS' BILL

Make double taxation by bond charges and examination fee. Place men not well known under hampering obligations to secure bondsmen. Require bond in some instances exorbitant, in others absurd. Close business to practical men unable to pass a technical examination. Establish a board of examiners composed of judges interested in the cases tried. Decrease competition both for work and workmen. Decrease the number of houses built by poor men. Put additional trouble and expense upon journeymen—building homes for themselves by doing their own work. Place added difficulties, in many cases insurmountable, in the way of a journeyman endeavoring to establish himself in business. Deprive property owners of the right to build by making their own contracts for construction.

The climax in the agitation started by The Washington Times over the proposed law establishing a board to examine and license builders and contractors in the District of Columbia was reached today when over 100 interested citizens met in the District Building board room to present to the three District Commissioners their arguments for and against the proposed measure.

Representatives of a dozen different interests were present, and many were unable to gain entrance to the crowded room. Arguments were limited to five minutes in length for each person, and thirty men were heard on the subject before the conference adjourned.

Substitute Bill Offered.
Early in the hearing a new light was thrown on the situation by the introduction of a substitute measure by B. H. Warner, which, if adopted, removes the chief bone of contention—the proposed examination—though still retaining the license fee and bond for builders.

Many of those who came to oppose the original bill stayed to speak favorably of the substitute, while others remained rigidly opposed to the builders' bill or "anything that smells of it."

The substitute represents, according to Mr. Warner, the views of a large number of master builders and other citizens of influence in the District who are opposed to the bill now pending in Congress. It also provides for prosecution for failure to observe building regulations.

The bill requires every person, firm, or corporation engaged in building to file a bond to be approved by the Commissioners for not less than \$100 and not to exceed \$5,000, for the faithful performance of all work in compliance with the building regulations, drawings and specifications to be filed with and approved by the building inspector's office.

The annual license of builders is fixed at \$50. Penalties are provided for violations of the provisions of the bill, and it is declared to be unlawful for owners, lessees, tenants, or occupants of buildings to employ unlicensed persons to do any constructing, reconstructing, or structural repairs.

Speakers Heard.
The speakers alternated for and against the original measure, and Commissioner Macfarland, president of the Board, called first on the representatives of the Master Brick Layers' Association, at the request of which the hearing was held.

Following the arguments presented by this organization a representative in favor of the original bill was heard and then in turn every other representative present who desired to be heard.

Among those who spoke during the course of the hearing were the following opponents of the bill:

Thomas Hughes, representing the Master Brick Layers' Association; C. J. James Taft, representing the Riggs House conference, of real estate men and others; B. H. Warner, representing a group of master builders; W. McK. Clayton, representing special interests and the Brightwood Citizens' Association; E. A. M. Lawson, representing the Northeast Suburban Citizens' Association; Joseph Williams, representing the small builders; Wilfred Spohn, representing Brick Layers' Union No. 1; Michael I. Weller, representing property owners and builders; Dr. A. P. Farndon, Louis I. Rand, builder, and J. W. Brashears.

Those who favored the proposition with speech were John J. Langley, representing the original Master Builders' Association of the District of Columbia, and Samuel W. Prescott, representing the Master Builders' Association, incorporated.

At the beginning of the hearing Commissioner Macfarland outlined the history of the bill as far as the District Commissioners have had anything to do with it. He wished to correct the statement that the measure had originated with the Commissioners. It was referred to the Commissioners by Con-

**BOLTERS IN MISSOURI
SUBJECTED TO ABUSE**
Niedringhaus Has Not Given Up, Though Efforts to Bring Dis-senters Into Line Fail.

JEFFERSON CITY, Mo., Jan. 20.—With but meager possibility of breaking the deadlock, the house and senate met at noon today to cast the fourth joint ballot for a United States Senator to succeed Francis M. Cockrell.

The disagreement between the Niedringhaus and Kerens forces is growing critical constantly, and considerable ill feeling is being developed. At first readings and entreaties were indulged in in an effort to get the dissenters back in line for the caucus nominee.

All efforts of persuasion having failed, the bolters are now being subjected to the severest abuse and execrations. The old-time party leaders for the most part continue the bolting of a caucus nominee the worst form of party treason.

Niedringhaus has not yet given up hope of election, and the majority of those voting for him say they will so until the session of the Legislature closes.

**JOHN MITCHELL HAS
RESIGNATION READY**
INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Jan. 20.—It became known this morning through a person in a position to know that John Mitchell, president of the United Mine Workers of America, had his resignation as president ready to submit to the convention when it met this morning.

Mitchell, it can be stated positively, was ready to quit when he was made the victim of such great persecution as was heaped on him Thursday.

At that time he left the hall evidently in disgust.

THE WEATHER REPORT.

Conditions are somewhat stagnant this morning. There is a moderate depression over eastern Nebraska, as yet unaccompanied by precipitation, and a high area immediately to the northward with lower temperature. There have been rains in the South, local snows in the lower lake region, and extreme Northwest, and rain over the northern districts west of the Rocky Mountains. Temperatures have fallen in the lake region, except in the vicinity of Lake Michigan, and there has been a decided fall over Canada.

The weather will be clear to partly cloudy tonight and Saturday in the East and South, except along the lower lakes, where snow is probable.

THE SUN.
Sun sets today.....5:06
Sun rises tomorrow.....7:15

TIDE TABLE.
Low tide today.....1:33 p. m.
High tide today.....7:31 p. m.
Low tide tomorrow.....7:14 a. m.
High tide tomorrow.....3:01 a. m., 8:21 p. m.

CHIEFS OF THE PUEBLOS CALL ON THE PRESIDENT

Clad in raiment of variegated hues the chiefs of the eleven "villages" of Pueblo Indians called at the White House this afternoon and shook hands with the Great White Father. The Pueblos are from New Mexico, and yesterday had a hearing at the Interior Department.

They were presented to the President by C. J. Crandall, who is in charge of the Indian school at Santa Fe.

The Pueblos do not go by tribes as other Indians, but designate their different bodies as "villages." This is the first time that the chiefs of all the "villages" have been in Washington at the same time.

\$1.25 to Baltimore and Return, \$1.25.
Pennsylvania Railroad, Saturday and Sunday, tickets good on all trains except Congressional Limited, and good for return until Sunday night.—Adv.